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Long Live Korea-Romania Friendship and Solidarity!

President Ceausescu Visits DPRK, Supports 3 Principles, 5-Point Program for Reunion

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 20 to 23 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

During his stay in the DPRK talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Ceausescu.

A joint statement was made public between the DPRK and the RSR.

Also issued were information on results of official goodwill visit of the Party and state delegation of the RSR, agreement on cooperation in tourism between the DPRK and the RSR Governments and protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1979.

Anti-Imperialist Fighter Statuette

President Ceausescu, his wife and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang on May 20 by special plane.

President Kim Il Sung came out to the airport and warmly met President Ceausescu.

A grand welcome function took place at the airport in honour of President Ceausescu.

President Ceausescu in company with President Kim Il Sung boarded the car and headed for the city of Pyongyang amid the warm welcome of the crowds.

Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyangites turned out to the streets with the national flags of the two countries, bouquets and colorful balloons in their hands and happily greeted the guests.

A statuette of the Anti-Imperialist Fighter was presented on May 20 at the Kim Il Sung Square to President Ceausescu by Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee in the name of the Pyongyang citizens.

A silver knife was presented to Romanian First Lady Mme Elena Ceausescu.

President Ceausescu expressed deep thanks for this.

President Ceausescu and his wife on the same day paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

They had a conversation in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Banquet

A grand banquet was arranged on May 20 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by President Kim Il Sung in honour of President Ceausescu and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

Warmly welcoming the visit of President Ceausescu to the DPRK, he said: "Your current visit to our country will mark another important occasion further deepening the trust and fraternal friendship between us and extending and developing the friendship and cooperation of our two peoples onto a new high."

He expressed his deep thanks to President Ceausescu, saying that the Romanian Party and Government are giving wholehearted support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and in particular, President Ceausescu has conducted positive activities on many occasions on the international arena in support of the policy of the WPK for national reunification.

President Ceausescu spoke next.

Expressing his firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, he wished the Korean people more new and greater successes in the work for the many-sided development and socialist construction of the DPRK.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Summit Talks

Talks were held on May 20 between President Kim Il Sung and President Ceausescu.

Two First Ladies were present at the talks.

Attending the talks on the DPRK side were Li Jong Ok, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam and Kong Jin Tae, and Sin In Ha, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Attending on the Romanian side were Cornel Burtica, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy Prime Minister of the Government and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Dumitru Popescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Stefan Andrei, Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Vasile Musat, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Vasile Pungan, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Minister at the Presidency of the Romanian Socialist Republic and Head of the Group of Advisers to the President of the Republic; and Dumitru Popa, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the problem of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania, international problems of common concern and a series of other problems and a complete identity of views was reached on all problems discussed.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Talks were also held on May 22.

Welcome Rally

A grand Pyongyang mass rally was held on May 21 at the Moranbong Stadium in welcome of President Ceausescu.

There was packed to capacity with more than one hundred thousand Pyongyangites of all walks of life.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the rally.

Stressing that independence is what keeps a country and a nation alive and is a firm basis of the friendship and solidarity between fraternal parties and fraternal countries, he said:

"By maintaining independence, our two Parties and two countries are successfully carrying on the revolution and construction and developing their mutual relations as a model of the relations between socialist countries."

President Ceausescu spoke next.

He expressed active support and solidarity for the line of the WPK and the DPRK to realize the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunifying the country peacefully and on a democratic basis and his belief that the reunification is conducive to the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

At the meeting Title of Honorary Pyongyang Citizen was conferred upon President Ceausescu.

Chairman Kim Man Gum of Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee presented the certificate of the Honorary Pyongyang Citizen to President Ceausescu.

After the welcome rally President Ceausescu watched the spectacular mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea" performed by students and children of Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife paid a return call on May 21 on President Ceausescu and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a dinner on the same day in honour of President Ceausescu and his wife.

The President also arranged a luncheon on May 22 in honour of the Romanian Head and dinner on the same day.

President Ceausescu and his entourage visited the Lake Yonpungho, one of the biggest man-made lakes in the DPRK. They saw the song and dance tale "The Song of Paradise."

Joint Statement

A joint statement on deepening friendship and solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the WPK and the Romanian Communist Party and between the DPRK and the RSR was signed on May 23.

Referring to the reunification of Korea, the statement said: "The Party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic expressed once again the full support and solidarity of the Communist Party, Government and people of Romania for the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and resolutely opposed any manoeuvre" of the imperialists and the south Korean authorities to divide Korea into two Koreas for ever and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

"Along with this, it manifested full support to and solidarity with the south Korean people in their patriotic struggle for the right to existence, the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

Concerning the present situation, the statement stressed: "... the present era is an era when the socialist forces are growing in strength and the people advancing along the road of independence, the road of revolutionary change and it is characterized by the further intensified struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, dominationism and the interference of outside forces and for defending the right of the people to shape their destiny by themselves and achieving national independence.

"However, the process of the revolutionary change in the world is by no means smooth.

"The imperialists, colonialists and dominationists are engrossed in the manoeuvres to divide the world for establishing their power and supremacy and are intensifying the attempts to subjugate the independent peoples."

Expressing apprehensions over the intensification of the arms race on a large scale, the statement demanded: "An end to the arms race, general disarmament, total ban and destruction of nuclear weapons, disbandment of military blocs and withdrawal of the foreign military bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries for peace and security."

The statement stressed: "It is necessary for the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries and all the peace-loving countries to strengthen their activities so as to contribute to adopting at the UN Special Session on Disarmament an action program which will lay down the principle and orientation for the start of the practical process for the termination of the arms race, disarmament and the total destruction of nuclear weapons in particular."

President Kim Il Sung and President Ceausescu raised high their hands tightly clasped in acknowledgement of the rousing cheers of the crowd. (KCNA Radiophoto)

387th MAC Meet:

DPRK Side Strongly Demands Prompt Return of All Kidnapped Fishermen

PANMUNJOM, May 27 (KCNA)—The 387th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now under way, at which Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, sternly protested against and denounced the barbaric piracy of the south Korean puppet clique in shelling and sinking our peaceful fishing boat in distress in the high seas and kidnapping its fishermen and strongly demanded that our kidnapped fishermen be returned unconditionally and immediately.

According to the statement of Major General Han Ju Gyong at the meeting, the fishing boat of our side No. 6122 was drifting in the high seas near the extension of the Military Demarcation Line in East Sea after it lost its course due to engine trouble while catching fish in the sea off Wonsan.

This boat was going under the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the flag of the Republic was clearly marked on its chimney, too. A boat of no more than 10 knots, it could be easily discerned as a fishing boat even with naked eyes.

It was carrying fishing nets, fishing tackle and a few tons of fish it had hauled.

Facing death aboard the fishing boat adrift, our fishermen ceaselessly sent a distress signal to make this urgent situation known.

But the south Korean puppet clique mobilised their naval ships and made an indiscriminate shelling in broad daylight on the peaceful fishing boat which was discernible even with naked eyes and, furthermore, was sending a distress signal. Thus they committed a thrice-cursed piratic act by sinking the boat at around 14:30 on May 19 near the spot 38 degrees 34 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees 50 minutes east longitude on the high seas, and kidnapping the fishermen who were waiting for a rescue on floating materials.

The senior member of our side strongly protested against and denounced this barbaric piracy by the south Korean puppet clique as an open violation of the armistice agreement and international law and a deliberate hostile act intended to increase tension and lead the armistice to the brink of war in our country.

After committing the piratic act in broad daylight in the high seas, he pointed out, the south Korean puppet clique launched an anti-communist propaganda, maliciously slandering us these days with a distortion of fact. This is their vicious scheming to quell the spirit of struggling against fascism and for democracy growing further among the south Korean people around the "election" rigging for their long-term office and divert the latter's attention elsewhere and bridge over their political crisis.

At the meeting, Major General Han Ju Gyong is strongly demanding that the south Korean puppet clique frankly admit the barbaric act of piracy they committed this time and apologize for it, immediately send back all our fishermen they kidnapped and give assurances that such piratic act would never be committed in the future.

Chongryun Bodies Send Letter to UNGA President, UN Gen. Secy.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and 17 organisations under it sent a letter dated May 20 in joint name, to the President of the UN General Assembly and the UN Secretary General in connection with the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament beginning May 23, demanding the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the removal of their nuclear arms from south Korea.

Follows its full text:

Esteemed Your Excellency Lazar Mojsov, President of the United Nations General Assembly,

Esteemed Your Excellency Kurt Waldheim, United Nations General Secretary,

We would like to pay our profound tribute to you for devotedly striving for peace and security in the world.

We respectfully send this letter concerning the issue on relaxing tension and preserving peace in Korea.

The 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the favourable conditions to be created for transformation of the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Three years have passed since then. However, till today, a lasting peace in Korea has not yet been brought about; on the contrary, the tension in Korea has further sharpened.

The United States of America conducted on March 7 this year a joint military exercise "Team Spirit '78," the biggest since the Korean armistice, with the south Korean authorities, and has continued to build up armed forces in south Korea.

Particularly disturbing is the fact that the United States has 661-686 nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, and the threat of nuclear war is still real on the Korean Peninsula.

This is a gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and entirely runs counter to the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

This situation deserves a due attention of the United Nations that is discussing disarmament.

It should be remembered that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made consistent efforts to eliminate the tension in Korea, bring about a durable peace and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

In recent years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again put forward most realistic and reasonable policies including the 3 principles and 5-point programme for peace and independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

On March 25, 1974, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States of America. On January 25, 1977 the DPRK set forth a 4-point national salvation proposal on easing the tension between north and south, removing threat of nuclear war and realizing Korea's reunification.

These firm and sincere efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reflect correctly the will and desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

It is a most pressing task to have foreign troops, the U.S. troops, in particular, completely withdrawn and nuclear weapons dismantled in order to ease the tension and safeguard peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

The presence in south Korea of the U.S. troops constitutes a basic obstacle to peace in Korea and its reunification.

We hereby express a sincere hope the United Nations which regards the preservation of peace and security in the world as its first duty will contribute to the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula.

Our hope is that the first Special Session of the United Nations on Disarmament will greatly help to produce the favourable conditions for easing the tension, bring about a durable peace in Korea and achieving its reunification.

U.S. House Approves Resolution Warning S. Korea

The U.S. paper Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ohio) on May 24 reported that the evidence suggesting the involvement of 10 current members of the U.S. Congress came from the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA), whose cryptologists had intercepted and broken diplomatic codes used by the south Korean "embassy" in Washington.

The paper said in a copyright story that quoted intelligence sources, the information, gathered in electronic spying in the early 1970s by the NSA, has been turned over to Leon Jaworski, special counsel of the House ethics committee.

The U.S. House of Representatives on May 31 approved overwhelmingly a threat to cut economic aid to south Korea unless it let investigators question a south Korean official about alleged influence-buying in Congress.

It passed 321 to 46 a resolution stating the U.S. House will be prepared to cut the aid.

A few weeks ago, Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, urged House leaders to take strong direct action to force Seoul to provide sworn testimony from a former south Korean puppet ambassador to the U.S., Kim Dong Jo.

So far, the Seoul side has adamantly refused to make Kim available under any circumstances, citing international practices that give ambassadors immunity from such proceedings. The U.S. State Department has supported the Pak Jung Hi junta on that stand.

Kim, who served in Washington from 1967 to 1973 and later became "foreign minister," allegedly distributed envelopes stuffed with hundred-dollar bills to members of Congress and knew about other aspects of the covert operation.

Kim reportedly had more contacts among Senators than Pak Tong Son, the south Korean businessman who was a covert political agent in Washington. South Korean sources aware of Kim's activities said he tried to cultivate senior Senators, both Demeocratic and Republican, in the Senate leadership and on the Senate Appropriations, Armed Services and Foreign Relations committees.

Adoption of the resolution came after disclosures by sources close to the probe that about eight present members had accepted cash payments from Kim in violation of resolution against acceptance of gifts from foreign countries.

8 Present Congressmen Bribed

The U.S. congressional investigators of the south Korean influence-buying scheme have evidence that about eight present congressmen accepted cash from a senior south Korean official, sources close to the probe said on May 23.

Only two ex-congressmen and no present members have been indicted so far in a parallel Justice Department probe.

The sources said most of the congressmen were members of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee.

Sources said the new information was contained in U.S. intelligence reports recently obtained by the House Ethics Committee, which is conducing an inquiry into the matter.

The congressional investigators would not need the corroboration of Kim Dong Jo to recommend disciplinary action against the members, the sources said.

They said information about the cash payments was carried from cables sent to the south Korean "government" by Kim when he was Seoul's envoy in Washington from 1967 to 1973.

Members are barred from receiving gifts or cash payments from foreign agents.

Leon Jaworski, the Ethics Committee's special counsel, alluded to the payments at a hearing on May 22 before the International Relations Committee.

He has said previously that investigators had heard evidence that Kim masterminded a secret plan to buy influence in Congress when he was "ambassador" in Washington.

A former "KCIA" official has testified that he saw Kim stuffing envelopes with $100 bills to be delivered to Congress.

Present Era Demands Independence, Socialism

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Pyongyang Mass Rally

PYONGYANG, May 21 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand Pyongyang mass rally held today at the Moranbong Stadium in welcome of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Follows the full text of the speech of the great leader at the mass rally:

☆ ☆

Respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

Dear guests from Romania,
Comrades and friends,

Now this stadium is overflowing with the great joy and excitement of the citizens of our capital who are greeting the goodwill envoys of the Romanian people, and is rolling endlessly with beautiful floral waves of welcome.

At this significant place, I once again accord warmest welcome to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our intimate friend, and his party.

And, through you, I would like to convey warm fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the Romanian people.

The current visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to our country amid the warm welcome of our people is a vivid illustration showing the solidity of the friendship and solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples on a high stage of development and demonstrating the invincible vitality of the class solidarity between the peoples of socialist countries.

We note with great satisfaction that through the mutual visits of their leaders the relations of proletarian internationalist friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania are expanding and developing every day along the highway of amity linking our two countries.

The friendly relations between the Korean and Romanian peoples have a long tradition.

Our two peoples have always actively supported and closely cooperated with each other on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Today the relations between our two countries are developing very favorably due above all to our two Parties' adherence to the principle of maintaining independence and respecting each other.

Independence is what keeps a country and a nation alive and is a firm basis of the friendship and solidarity between fraternal parties and fraternal countries.

Only when they stick to independence can the socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties successfully carry out their revolution, and, furthermore, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and hasten the victory of the world revolution.

By maintaining independence, our two Parties and two countries are successfully carrying on the revolution and construction and developing their mutual relations as a model of the relations between socialist countries.

Holding aloft the banner of independence in Asia and Europe, Korea and Romania are energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction and fruitfully developing their friendly and cooperative relations. This greatly helps strengthen the socialist forces of the world and exert a positive influence on the countries of the new-emerging forces that are advancing toward socialism.

Today it is an irresistible trend of the times for the world people to advance along the road of independence and socialism.

The majority of the countries which won independence from the colonial rule of imperialism after the Second World War have decided to take the road of socialism.

It is the duty of the socialist countries to our times that they build socialism better by keeping firmly to the independent stand and demonstrate the true superiority and vitality of socialism by practical examples to the countries of the new-emerging forces.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their outstanding leader, the Romanian people have made great progress in the endeavours to convert their once backward country into an independent and multilaterally developed socialist state.

By taking the road of socialism, the Romanian people have been able to build a most fruitful new life and open up a short-cut to progress and civilization for the first time in their history.

Today Romania, as a dignified independent socialist country, is firmly standing in the southeastern part of Europe and her international position is rising with each passing day.

The rise of new socialist Romania following the disappearance of old Romania and its constant strengthening and development are attributable to the correct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who is carrying on energetic activities with all devotion for the freedom and happiness of the Romanian people.

Firmly adhering to independence, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is wisely leading the country along the road of independent development and, in international affairs, is developing relations with other countries from the standpoint that all countries are equal, irrespective of their size. Thus he enjoys the high respect of the people.

Today the Romanian people, closely united around the Romanian Communist Party, are vigorously struggling to defend their revolutionary gains, further consolidate the country's independence and sovereignty and to carry out the most important tasks put forward by the 11th Congress and the National Conference of the Party.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over all the splendid successes of the fraternal Romanian people in the socialist construction and heartily wish them still greater victory and success in their future struggle for the progress and prosperity of the country.

The Korean people have turned their once backward country into a socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-reliance in defence, in a historically very short period by thoroughly implementing our Party's Juche-based line in all fields of the revolution and construction.

On the basis of the successes already achieved and holding aloft the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as before, our people are now energetically striving to attain the new grand goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan, whose basic task is the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The independent policy pursued by our two Parties is in full accord with the trend of the present epoch and with the common desire of the world's people; it will display an ever greater vitality with each passing day.

Comrades and friends,

Today a fierce struggle is going on in the world arena between the revolutionary forces advancing along the road of independence, sovereignty, and socialism and the imperialist reactionary forces trying to block the former.

Though the imperialists are loud-mouthed about "peace" outwardly, they are in fact expanding armaments on a large scale and hastening the preparations for aggression and war against the socialist countries.

Imperialism and other forces of dominationism are engaged in a fierce scramble to draw the new-emerging and developing countries into their sphere of influence by splitting and sowing discord among them, and are causing unrest, disputes and conflicts in all parts of the world.

With no machination, however, can the imperialists turn back the wheels of history.

The prevailing situation makes it imperative for the peoples of socialist, non-aligned and developing countries and all nations advocating independence to intensify the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism and thoroughly frustrate their manoeuvres of split, disintegration and scramble.

The socialist countries should unite to check and foil the crafty machinations of the imperialists for destroying the revolutionary forces of the world piecemeal, smash all their slanders and abuses, and accelerate the victory of socialism.

The socialist countries should positively support the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, strengthen cooperation with the non-aligned nations and the developing countries and thus vigorously encourage the joint struggle of the peoples for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

We believe that if the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, the progressive peoples of Europe and all the peoples of the world advocating independence firmly unite and staunchly fight against imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism can be expedited.

Respected Comrade General Secretary,

Your current visit to our country will record another brilliant chapter in the long history of Korean-Romanian friendship.

This time Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again highly appraised the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction and fully supported their struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I would like to express once again my deep thanks to you for your continued wholehearted support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause.

With the positive support and encouragement of the Romanian people and the peace-loving people of the world, the Korean people will certainly force all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the historic cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This time we have reached an agreement with satisfaction on making public a joint document carrying the unanimous desire to deepen and develop the traditional friendship and solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two Parties and two countries.

This promises the fine success of your visit to our country.

The relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Romania will more brilliantly blossom and develop in the future struggle for the common cause.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninsim and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Korean people will fight unremittingly to achieve the final victory of the cause of liberation of mankind, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive peoples of the world including the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces, and make every possible effort for the everlasting friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Romanian people.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Romanian people!

Joint Statement between WPK and RCP, DPRK and RSR

PYONGYANG May 23 (KCNA)—A joint statement on deepening friendship and solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was made public in Pyongyang.

Follows the full text of the joint statement:

☆ ☆

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic,

—Greatly satisfied with the continued excellent development of the traditional friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples in various fields on the basis of the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic,

—Determined to further deepen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace, socialism and communism,

—Expressing the readiness to develop friendly and cooperative relations between socialist countries, non-aligned countries and developing countries and to develop the relations of friendship with countries with differing social systems on the principles of respect for national independence and independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence,

—Hardening the determination to oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, all manner of aggression and interference and the exploitation and oppression of the peoples of other countries and to make positive efforts for ensuring peace and security in the world, realizing disarmament and establishing a new international economic and political order

—Stressing the need to observe the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and to respect the right of each people to freely choose the road of their country's development and their right to participate in the discussion and solution of international problems on an equal footing,

—Agreed to adopt the following joint statement after the Party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, held talks in Pyongyang between May 20 and 23, 1978:

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Both sides expressed great satisfaction with the constant strengthening and development of the excellent relations of friendship, revolutionary solidarity and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Both sides stressed with great satisfaction that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and understanding and agreements reached on this occasion on expanding and developing bilateral relations in all fields and promoting cooperation between the two Parties and two states in the international arena are of particular importance.

Both sides expressed the determination to further expand and develop these excellent relations between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the principles of independence, national independence and complete equality.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party will normalize the mutual visits of Party workers delegations for developing bilateral relations, exchanging the experiences of the two countries in the building of socialism and exchanging views on international problems of common concern.

Both sides promote contacts between trade unions, youth and women's organisations and other organisations of the two countries so that they may exchange successes and experiences gained in their respective fields.

Both sides will energetically strive to expand and develop contacts and cooperation between the governments, national assemblies and other state organs of the two countries.

Noting that economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries is being deepened and developed, the Party and state delegations of the two countries stressed there are ample possibilities to implement the agreements, contracts and accords concluded between the two countries, to develop cooperation in various economic domains and expand commercial exchange.

To this end, both sides agreed to further strengthen the activities of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee and their trade and economic organs of the two countries.

Along with this, both sides stressed the need to search the possibilities of further expanding commercial exchange and strengthening cooperation between the specialised organs in the markets of the third countries and to develop exchange and cooperation in the latest achievements of modern science and technology.

The Party and state delegations of the two countries agreed on furthering exchange in the fields of education, culture, public health, the press, information, tourism and sports.

They stressed with particular satisfaction that the tremendous successes of the Korean and Romanian peoples in the socialist revolution and construction and in the socio-economic development are conducive to the increase of the socialist forces of the world.

The Korean side highly appraised the signal successes the Romanian people have made in all fields of socialist construction, such as diversified development of economy, science and culture, improvement of economic organisation and management and constant betterment of the material and spiritual lives of the Romanian working people, under the correct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a prominent activist in the international political life and the communist and working-class movements and the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

The Korean side warmly hailed these successes of the Romanian people and wished them new great success in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

The Korean side congratulated the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic on the steady rise of their prestige in the international arena and expressed support and solidarity for the external activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic, for the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The Romanian side highly appraised the great successes the Korean people have made in converting their country into a prospering socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a prominent activist in the political life of the present time and the communist and working-class movements and the great leader of the Korean people.

The Romanian side most warmly hailed the successes of the Korean people and wished them new great success in their future strivings to carry out the historic tasks of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule, achieving the complete victory of socialism and building communism.

The Party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic expressed once again the full support and solidarity of the Communist Party, Government and people of Romania for the just struggle of the Korean People to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and resolutely opposed any manoeuvre of the imperialists and the south Korean authorities to divide Korea into "two Koreas" for ever and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Along with this, it manifested full support to and solidarity with the south Korean people in their patriotic struggle for the right to existence, the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic expressed once again the firm determination of the Romanian Party and Government to continue with activities in the UN and other international organs and international conferences for realizing the fair and reasonable proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

2

The Party and state delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic noted with satisfaction that the appraisal of the international developments given in the joint document that was issued from the talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in May 1975 was correct.

Both sides stressed that the present era is an era when the socialist forces are growing in strength and the people advancing along the road of independence, the road of revolutionary change and it is characterized by the further intensified struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, dominationism and the interference of outside forces and for defending the right of the people to shape their destiny by themselves and achieving national independence.

However, the process of the revolutionary change in the world is by no means smooth.

The imperialists, colonialists and dominationists are engrossed in the manoeuvres to divide the world for establishing their power and supremacy and are intensifying the attempts to subjugate the independent peoples.

This makes it imperative for all the revolutionary forces, anti-imperialist forces and democratic forces the world over to heighten vigilance and strengthen militancy and solidarity.

The Party and state delegations of the two countries reaffirmed the determination to cement the friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries.

Both sides stressed that it is important for the socialist countries to develop fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity and the principles of national independence and sovereignty, complete equality and mutual respect, non-interference in other's internal affairs and comradely cooperation.

Both sides manifested the firm determination to cement solidarity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and developing countries in the struggle for destroying the unequal international relations and the old economic order established by the imperialists and bringing about a new fair international economic order in the international arena.

Both sides expressed their readiness to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries which want to have friendly relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Expressing apprehensions over the intensification of the arms race on a large scale, the Party and state delegations of the two countries demanded an end to the arms race, general disarmament, total ban and destruction of nuclear weapons, disbandment of military blocs and withdrawal of the foreign military bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries for peace and security.

Both sides stressed that it is necessary for the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries and all the peaceloving countries to strengthen their activities so as to contribute to adopting at the UN special session on disarmament an action program which will lay down the principle and orientation for the start of the practical process for the termination of the arms race, disarmament and the total destruction of nuclear weapons in particular.

Both sides pointed to the need to redouble the efforts for taking a concrete and effective measure for the purpose of realising security and developing cooperation in Europe and considered that this should contribute to strengthening peace and security in all parts of the world.

Both sides considered that for a just and fair peace in the Middle East Israel should withdraw without delay from all the Arab territories it occupied during the 1967 war and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state be guaranteed and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nations in this region be ensured.

Both sides demanded the establishment of a new international economic order whereby the sovereign right of all peoples to use their natural resources will be respected, the modern scientific and technological successes be introduced without a hitch and the rapid advance of the underdeveloped countries be guaranteed.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against all manner of imperialist aggression, interference, domination and inequality and for the independent political and economic development of the countries.

Both sides demanded an immediate end to the racial discrimination policy and apartheid of the white minority racist regime in southern Africa, strongly denounced the aggressive acts of the racist clique against neighbouring countries and expressed resolute support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for national and social liberation.

Both sides expressed full support and firm solidarity with all the peoples in their struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, the use of force in the relations between countries and for social progress, national independence, sovereignty and democratization of the international relations.

3

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party noted with satisfaction that more and more communist and workers' parties in all continents are successfully organizing and leading the struggle of the working class and the masses of the people to carry out social and economic reforms in their countries and achieve independence, sovereignty and socialism independently.

Both sides considered that it is a guarantee for the victory in the revolution and construction for the communist and workers' parties to work out lines and policies, strategy and tactics of the revolution independently to suit the specific conditions of their countries and carry them through in reliance upon the creative energies of their peoples.

Both sides manifested the convictions that it is an important condition for cementing international solidarity and further strengthening and developing the international communist and working-class movements that the communist and workers' parties maintain the independent stand in the revolution and construction of their countries and thoroughly respect the independence of other communist and workers' parties.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party reaffirmed the determination to wage a resolute struggle in the future, too, for the unity of all the communist and workers' parties and the strengthening and development of the international communist and working-class movements on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, independence, equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The two Parties expressed their determination to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist parties, social democratic parties and progressive and democratic political forces in the struggle for peace, security, democracy and for understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

The two sides reaffirmed the determination to strengthen and develop cooperation and solidarity with all the revolutionary forces, anti-imperialist forces, progressive forces, national-liberation movement in the struggle for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy and socialism.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation of Romania led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and manifested the belief that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and all the problems upon which a complete identity of views was reached on this occasion, were another event of weighty significance in steadily consolidating and developing friendship, fraternal cooperation and revolutionary unity between the Parties, Governments and peoples of the two countries and greatly contribute to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, the international communist and working-class movements.

Korean Reunion Conducive to World Peace

Speech of President NICOLAE CEAUSESCU At Pyongyang Mass Rally

PYONGYANG, May 21 (KCNA)—Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Pyongyang mass rally held at the Moranbong Stadium here today in his welcome:

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Respected Comrade Kim Song Ae,
Dear comrades and friends,

It gives me great pleasure to extend the most comradely and friendly and warm greetings of solidarity to Comrade Kim Il Sung at this grand Romanian-Korean friendship mass rally.

I also extend the fraternal greetings and best salute in the name of the Romanian people, our Party and state and in my own name to the attendants of this mass rally, citizens of Pyongyang, a heroic city, and the entire friendly people of Korea.

At this grand mass rally I once again express deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung for the genuine fraternal hospitality accorded by you from the very moment of our arrival in Korea.

We were deeply impressed by the stirring welcome of the Pyongyang citizens, which turned into an ebullient holiday of friendship and solidarity between Romaina and Korea as a great demonstration of friendship and affection.

We extend sincere thanks to the working people of Korea for their expression of such fraternal sentiments and assure you that the entire people of our country cherish the same feelings for the Korean people.

Our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a manifestation of the excellent friendly relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and between our two peoples and two countries.

In the course of talks with Comrade Kim Il Sung and Korean comrades we were satisfied with the fact that these relations based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea have constantly grown and expanded in particular and contribute to the progress of our two peoples and the cause of socialism and world peace.

A joint statement to be signed with dear Comrade Kim Il Sung and an agreement and accords to be concluded during the visit will give new impetus to cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural domains as well as to the exchange of experiences in the building of socialism. This will undoubtedly accelerate the development of the two countries.

Dear comrades and friends,

This is the second day of our visit to your country. But we confirmed with great joy that Pyongyang has turned into a prospering city clearly showing the distinguished successes made by the Korean people in all fields since our first visit in 1971.

We cannot but admire the creative enthusiasm and resoluteness of the industrious Korean people who are striving for the modernisation of the industry and the development of agriculture and other social and economic domains and for the socialist construction and the prosperity of the country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader and an intimate friend of the Romanian people.

As your close friends, we are sincerely rejoiced at all these successes and highly appreciate the fact that they have been achieved under the conditions in which great efforts should be directed to increasing the defence power of your country by developing the armed forces.

We wish you still greater success in the endeavours for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and for the progress and prosperity of the country and the wellbeing and happiness of the entire people.

Respected comrades,

Rallied close around the Party, the Romanian people are also carrying out the programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society and going over to communism, thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress and the National Conference of the Party.

Under socialism the industrial production of Romania has grown 38 times and her agricultural production roughly three times.

The working class of Romania successfully fulfilled the plans for the first two years of the Five-Year Plan. And this year they have achieved important successes in carrying out the task put forward by the National Conference of the Party in all social and economic fields.

The aim of all this work we are doing for the socio-economic development of the country is to raise the material and spiritual standards of the people, which is the supreme goal of the policy of our Communist Party which attaches the greatest importance to man in its activities. This finds expression in the fact that the distribution to the working people will grow by 32 per cent during this current Five-Year Plan.

We are also constantly striving to strengthen socialist democracy and perfect the work of organisational guidance to all spheres of society so that the working class, peasants and intellectuals may participate in the guiding organs in all domains.

Especially, we are directing particular attention to the work of carrying out the Party's programme of ideological work, thoroughly implementing the principle of socialist ethics and equity and training a new type of men with high revolutionary consciousness.

Our party takes dialectic and historical materialism as the guiding principle in all its activities and creatively applies its universal truth to the specific conditions of Romania.

The great successes made by the working people of Romania and Korea in the building of a new life demonstrate the creative energy of a people who are confidently advancing toward socialism and communism, shaping their future in accordance with their will as the master of their destiny.

Dear comrades,

Taking place in our historical time are serious revolutionary national and social changes through the struggle of the people to liquidate the imperialists' old politics of domination and oppression and achieve independent, free development.

However, we cannot but say that due to the intensified struggle to redivide the sphere of influence and domina tion, antagonisms are growing acute in the international life.

Under the present situation, therefore, all the progressive forces and anti-imperialist forces should intensify as never before the struggle to prevent the aggravation of the world situation and to set up completely equal, new relations for ensuring free independent development to all nations without any outside interference.

Romania is conducting energetic activities to strengthen friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries and waging an unswerving struggle to cement the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries in full accord with the reality of the present world.

Along with this, we firmly basing ourselves on our general line of struggling against the imperialist and colonialist policy and for helping all peoples exercise their right as the master of their destiny, are consolidating unity and cooperation with the developing countries and all the countries that are following the road of independent development.

We are developing the relations of cooperation with developed capitalist countries and all countries of the world irrespective of the difference in social systems, while taking an active part in the international division of labour and exchange of value in the spirit of peaceful co-existence.

On this rostrum I note with satisfaction that our two Parties, two peoples and the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are actively cooperating with each other and persistently struggling so that the principle of complete equality, national independence, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in other's internal affairs and refraining from use of arms and threat by force of arms, that is, the principle confirmed as the only way of guaranteeing peace in the international arena and realizing cooperation among nations, may be established in the international life and relations among countries.

Under the present complex situation on the European Continent, Romania is carrying on brisk activities to achieve security and cooperation in Europe and actively carry into practice the documents adopted in Helsinki.

The unsatisfactory results of the recent Belgrade Conference demand the people step up the struggle for developing cooperation among countries in the fields of economy, science and culture, particularly removing the military confrontation on the continent, where security and peace cannot be expected apart from it.

We pay special attention to the development of cooperation among all countries of the Balkan region and the conversion of this region into a zone of good neighbourhood, security and peace.

Our people, Party and government closely follow that the flames of war are continuously flaring up in the world, armed confrontations among countries are going on, bringing about great destruction and loss and particularly, they are taking place among civilized peoples, threatening the security and peace of the whole mankind.

Taking into consideration this situation, complex problems, numerous complications and disputes that remain unsolved in the world owing to the consequences of the protracted imperialist and colonialist rule, we resolutely reject any dispute, armed conflict and confrontation among countries and hold that every effort should be made to solve them peacefully through political negotiations of the parties concerned.

Hence Romania expresses active support and solidarity for the line of your Party and state to realize the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunifying the country peacefully and on a democratic basis and believes that this reunification is conducive to the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

Considering that the continued disputes in the Middle East might cause a new conflict in that region and the rest of the world and aggravate the situation, Romania holds that the Middle East problem must be politically settled by making the Israeli troops withdraw from the Arab territories they occupied in 1967, solving the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of the right to self-determination including the building of an independent state and guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations in that region.

Romania voices positive support to the struggle waged by the Namibian and Rhodesian peoples and the majority of the people of the Republic of South Africa against the policy of colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of subjugation and for a free and independent development at their will. Considering that the old colonial system left behind complicated problems on the African Continent, it is very important to settle the disputes among these countries by negotiation for the strengthening of the unity of the African peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle and for their rapid advance toward progress and civilization.

It is an important task of our times to do away with underdevelopment and the big economic gap between nations, a consequence of the imperialist and colonialist policy.

This is why we are waging an active struggle to establish a new international economic order on the basis of truly fair relations that allow all the people to freely enjoy the successes of science and technology, ensure a fast development of the backward people and improve their material and cultural well-being.

Huge arms stockpiles on the globe presenting a grave threat to all peoples of the world, we regard it as one of the very urgent problems in our times to effect general disarmament and remove nuclear weapons first of all.

Romania is carrying on determined activities to make the shortly expected Special Session of the UN General Assembly a new stage in taking concrete steps for disarmament.

Life shows that any problem in the present world cannot be solved by a few countries, no matter how big they may be, and that for the solution of very complicated problems in the development of the world, all countries, particularly the medium and small countries, developing countries and non-aligned countries which represent the majority of the countries of the world and are directly interested in ending the imperialist policy and guaranteeing equality to all the nations are required to take an active part in international life.

It is the communist and workers' parties, a great political force of the present era, which play a more important role in the solution of the complicated problems of international life.

Therefore, we hold that every possible effort should be made to strengthen unity and solidarity among the communist parties on the principle of equality and mutual respect and the principle of strictly respecting the right of each party to map out the political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in conformity with the specific conditions of its activities, without any interefence from outside.

Considering that to strengthen solidarity with the communist parties and the workers' parties and, at the same time, to cement the solidarity with all progresive and anti-imperialist forces and peoples is a guarantee to check the dangerous change of international developments and develop the new policy of world security and cooperation, our Party is developing the relations of cooperation with socialist parties, social democratic parties, the national liberation movement and other democratic parties and organizations.

With great satisfaction and joy, we note that our two Parties and governments have identical or similar views on basic problems of international life and both conduct vigorous activities to serve the ideal of the people for freedom, national independence, progress and cooperation and peace of the people.

Dear comrades.

I express my deepest thanks for the Title of Honorary Citizens of Pyongyang, the city of hero, conferred upon me today.

I regard this as special honour bestowed upon me and feel in it my obligation to make constant efforts for the development of the relations between our two Parties and between the Romanian and Korean peoples.

Dear comrades,

Short as our Korean visit is, it has provided us with an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the successes made by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction by their energetic labour.

We will carry away with us unforgettable impressions and always cherish in our minds the warm sentiments of friendship expressed by the Korean people during our visit.

We assure you of the warm friendship and invariable solidarity of the Romanian people towards you.

The reciprocal sentiments between our two peoples originate from the close cooperation between the Parties and governments of the two countries and the struggle they are waging for the cause of socialism, for the development of a new policy respecting the right of each nation to freely decide their destiny and guaranteeing the equality of all peoples in the world and their successful cooperation.

We believe that the current visit will be recorded as a new important occasion in the chronicle of friendship between Romania and Korea, solidarity and very good relations of many-sided cooperation between the Parties and peoples of the two countries.

We would be very glad if we could receive respected Comrade Kim Il Sung again in the near future in the Romanian Socialist Republic to develop the truly comradely relations between us.

On this rostrum, I once again wish the Korean communists and entire friendly Korean people a greater success in realizing the ideal and desire for the building of socialist and communist society, national reunification, independence, sovereignty, progress and prosperity.

Long live the everlasting fraternal friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea!

Logg live the solidarity among the socialist countries, communist and workers' parties and world anti-imperialist forces!

Long live peace and cooperation among the peoples!

Dear comrades, I wish you all good health and great happiness.

Joint Communique of DPRK, PRM

PYONGYANG May 21 (KCNA)—A joint communique on the results of the visit of the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang on May 21.

The joint communique said:

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 14 and 21, 1978.

This visit was accompanied by Comrade Graca Machel, wife of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and South Hamgyong Province and was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere it went.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, conveyed the friendship and militant greetings of the Mozambican people to the Korean people, their class brother, and made a speech at a grand mass rally held in Hamhung, an industrial city in South Hamgyong Province, in welcome of the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ro Tae Sok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Yun Gi Bok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Yong Chae, Minister of Communications, Comrade Pang Gi Yong, President of the Trade Bank; Comrade Kil Jae Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Song Gi Tae, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present on the Mozambican side were Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party, Member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and Minister for External Relations; Comrade Mario Da Graca Machungo, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party, Deputy to the People's Assembly and Minister of Industry and Energy; Comrade Jose Luis Cabaco, Member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, Deputy to the People's Assembly and Minister for Transport and Communications; Comrade David Zefanas Sibambo of the Ministry of Education and Culture; and Comrade Manuel Joao Mbeve of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the precious experiences gained by the two Parties in leading the revolution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and exchanged them each other. They also informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on problems of mutual concern.

Both sides reached a complete identity of views on the problems discussed.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples are excellently developing with each passing day on the basis principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and manifested their unanimous determination to further expand and develop these relations in all fields.

Both sides concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation and various agreements out of the desire to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Korean side warmly hailed the great successes made by the Mozambican people in the struggle for consolidating the political independence and laying the ideological and material foundations of socialist society after the victory of the national democratic revolution under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader Comrade Samora Moises Machel. It also hailed the successes made at the historic Third Congress of the Frelimo, a congress of victory which founded a Marxist-Leninist Party, the vanguard of the working class and peasants, its ally, and the successes made in the course of founding the democratic people's power organs through the elections to the people's assemblies which showed the leading and dominating role of the labouring class in the state.

The Korean side resolutely denounced the ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists against the People's Republic of Mozambique, highly appraised the heroic struggle of the Mozambican people for defending sovereignty and territorial integrity and expressed full solidarity with them in their internationalist support to the just struggle of the southern African peoples for their complete and all-round independence.

The Mozambican side highly appreciated and warmly hailed the great successes made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction by embodying the Juche idea in all fields under the correct and wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and outstanding guide of the revolution.

It also wished the Korean people greater success in powerfully carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and in their heroic struggle to successfully fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction.

The Mozambican side expressed its full and unconditional support to the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting and denounced the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists to create "two Koreas" and legalize the south Korean puppet regime and demand the speedy withdrawal of the foreign troops occupying the southern half of Korea along with all means of war including nuclear weapons.

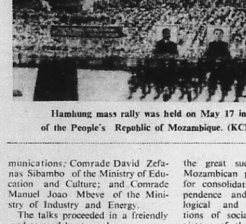
Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event which brought the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries to a new higher stage and greatly contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the peoples who are fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the warm and fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his wife and the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the warm and fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his wife and the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and his wife to pay an official Party and state goodwill visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique at a convenient time.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.



Hamhung mass rally was held on May 17 in welcome of the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique. (KCNA radiophoto)

News in Brief

May 8

* An agreement on exchange of information and cooperation between the Central News Agency of the DPRK (KCNA) and the Khaosan Pathet Lao of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (KPL) was signed in Vientiane.

May 9

* A government agricultural delegation of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan headed by Salah Juma, Minister of Agriculture, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

May 10

* The 1978-1979 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Senegal was signed in Dakar.

May 11

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union headed by Li Su Wol left Pyongyang by air to attend a bureau meeting and a council meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation to be held in the Soviet Union.

May 13

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Pak Yong Si left Pyongyang by plane to attend the World Conference for the Eradication of Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in Switzerland.

* A delegation of the Writers Union of the DPRK headed by Chong So Chon left Pyongyang by train for the German Democratic Republic.

May 15

* Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guina-Bissau, received Ambassador Rim Hak Chol of the DPRK who was leaving for home, winding up his service.

* Cha Byong Ok, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Iran, presented his credentials to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran.

May 16

* Noor Mohammed Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received Kim Ryo Gon, Ambassador of the DPRK to Afghanistan.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 17th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth.

May 22

* A military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic arrived in Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the DPRK.

* A scientific cooperation plan for 1978-1979 was signed in Pyongyang between the academies of agricultural sciences of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic.

May 23

* A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union headed by Robert G. Mugabe, Co-Chairman of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and President of the Zimbabwe African National Union, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

* A Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Ho Ping-chang, Vice-Minister of Coal Industry of the People's Republic of China, came to Pyongyang by train to attend the 18th meeting of the Korea-China for scientific and technological cooperation.

Comments on "Election to National Conf. for Unification"

The "election to the Seoul's National Conference for Unification" took place on May 18 against the will of the south Korean people, making a show of themselves.
The "election" which was designed to maintain the permanent office of Pak Jung Hi was opposed and denounced by the broad sections of Koreans.
Follows the high-lights of their comments:

Korean youth and students here denounced the "election" business at a central meeting held on May 15 supporting and encouraging the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students.

CSC of Chongryun

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) issued on May 13 a statement denouncing the plan of the Seoul "regime" to hold the "election."

The statement said:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, isolated at home and abroad, is going to stage the "election by using government power to prop up its fascist "*yusin*" dictatorial system. This shows what vicious and shameless fascists these traitors are.

Branding the "election farce of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a criminal act designed to realize the "two Koreas" plot and stay on in power indefinitely and a grave challenge to the entire Korean people and overseas compatriots who desire the democratization of south Korean society and national reunification, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun bitterly denounces it in the name of all the compatriots in Japan.

What the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has done since the establishment of the ill-famed "*yusin* system" is that it has turned south Korea into a colony of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and strengthened the system of fascism, split and war.

Referring in detail to the fact that the south Korean people of all walks of life are struggling against the criminal "election farce of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the abolition of the "*yusin*" dictatorial system and the overseas compatriots are also waging a staunch struggle in demand of the withdrawal of the Pak Jung Hi "regime," the statement said: The Chongryun Central Standing Committee fully supports and encourages their struggle.

The statement went on:

Just as the "*yusin* system" is invalid, so the "election" under the "*yusin* system" is null and void.

The "election to the National Conference for Unification" which will allow the military fascist bandits to stay in power as ever should be smashed and Pak Jung Hi the puppet, the out-and-out flunkeyist traitor, splittist and truculent bellicose element be expelled from "power."

Mindan Bodies

Meanwhile, a "mass meeting for denouncing the election to the National Conference for Unification and demanding the resignation of Pak Jung Hi" was held in Tokyo on May 17 under the co-sponsorship of 8 "Mindan"-lining organisations (anti-Pak Koreans' organisations here) including the Japan headquarters of the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong).

The meeting was addressed by General Secretary of the "Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People" Wada Haruki writer Oda Makoto and others, who supported the struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people against fascism and for democracy.

Kim Jae Hwa, acting chairman of the Japan headquarters of Hanmintong, spoke on behalf of the sponsors.

The speakers bitterly branded the so-called "election to the National Conference for Unification" as a trick for "legalizing" the extension of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "power" and an arbitrary fascist act.

The meeting adopted a nine-point resolution, which stressed that the *yusin* system should be abolished and the democratic constitutional government restored, Japan should give up the scheme for the ratification of the "south Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf" and discontinue all forms of aid to the Pak regime and the "two Koreas" plot should be smashed and the national unification be achieved.

The meeting also adopted a letter of request to Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, which opposed the "bill on special measures for the enforcement of the Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf."

A declaration of nullification in the name of the international secretariat of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" was adopted at the meeting.

The declaration pointed out that the struggle of all south Koreans at home and abroad against the "election to the National Conference for Unification" is being expanded and developed into an extensive mass struggle embracing all strata in defiance of the dictator Pak's suppression and intrigues.

It stressed:

The overseas compatriots will not cease their struggle till the *yusin* dictatorial system has been abolished and democracy fully guaranteed.

Representing the general will of the entire one million overseas compatriots, we solemnly declare to the whole world that the election to the National Conference for Unification rigged up with all sorts of fraudulence and deception is null and void.

RPR

The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued a statement on May 19.

The statement reported by raido "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" said:

"The Pak Jung Hi group forced the election after stuffiing the mouths and ears of the people, blindfolding them and binding them hand and foot, detaining the patriots and all the conscientious democratic figures and putting down the opposition forces so they might not lift a finger by the notorious emergency decrees under the fascist *yusin* system. Citing many examples, the statement exposed the fascist outrages and swindles committed by it in the "election."

Pointing out that the "National Conference for Unification" is a hand-raising machine for putting Pak Jung Hi in "presidency" and a "waiting maid" for keeping him as "life generalissimo" the statement continued:

To make this machine chaired by himself a tool more faithful to him, Pak Jung Hi put up as its delegates his confidants carefully selected by the central intelligence agency and ensured all conditions and privileges to the returning officers appointed by himself so they could freely practice irregularities and swindles.

So the election was no more than a tricky drama put on the stage of formal election according to a script written beforehand by the Pak Jung Hi group.

Ex-Seoul's Assemblyman Chong:

'Democracy and Election'

Follows a gist of an article written by Chong Il Hyong, former member of south Korean Liberal Democratic Party entitled "Democracy and Election", which was carried in the February 1978 issue of monthly "Sial Sori (People' Voice)."

☆ ☆

Strictly speaking, "democracy" can not be discussed or declared apart from "election." The classical meaning of democracy is "election." It means, in other words, only the election which guarantees democracy. In concrete terms, voting is equal to the basic idea of democracy. If we take the view that government in which the whole nation can take part freely and equally, is the basic form of democracy, we can understand that election is democracy.

Unfortunatley, our nation is in an era in which European-style democracy is treated light and carelessly, saying that liberal democracy is the same as European-style democracy.

Liberal democracy represents the style of existence and the will of mankind which have been developed gradually and constantly through out a long human history. It also is the system, the value and the life as well as the idea which are based on the universality of man.

Liberal democracy is not such as can be variously interpreted as European style or oriental style democracy. Liberal democracy literally means free democracy. It is common in our country's history that when a modifier or adjunct is put to the idea of liberal democracy, it is designed to distort the original content of liberal democracy. When certain restrictions are placed on the original idea of liberal democracy, it means a departure from the essence of liberal democracy.

After all, the focal question is not liberal democracy itself but the fact that the ruler and the ruling circles who derive the power of government from the people according to the principle of liberal democracy, turn their backs on the people who given them political power as their supporting base.

At present, we live in a society in which we are not permitted to use the word "restoration of democracy." The word "restoration of democracy" indicates our present situation in which our democracy is circumscribed, and the fact that we have no permission to use these words.

What kind of democracy exists in our country?

People supporting the so-called *yusin* (revitalized) system argue that some personages insistently cry for "democracy," when the whole nation eats well and works eagerly and their living standard is far higher than in the past.

Some people emphasize the efficiency of the *yusin* system. They argue that national security has been guaranteed, economic development achieved and social stability maintained as a result of the organization and

Chong Il Hyong

maximization of state power. If so, a question is asked—what kind of power did this country depend on in the ten years before the "October *yusin*," apart from the years before the "May. 16 military coup detat'." Aren't they contradicting themselves when they say that only the *yusin* system is the right course, when it is undeniable that our country achieved economic development and social stability even before the "October *yusin*."

The present *yusin* constitution is said to have received whole-hearted support from the nation through a referendum.

I can not but express my view here on election. At present, we can not judge it whether a country is democratic or not only by asking if an election is held in the country. Because elections are held not only in advanced democratic countries but in underdeveloped dictatorial countries and communist countries.

After all, how an election is held, is the most important index of democracy. We can not deny the fact that some elections are anti-democratic.

Professor J. K. Galbraith of Harvard University says that there are not a few cases in which government for the privileged and affluent classes and corrupt elements is established, no matter how many elections may be held, and citing Lincoln's words "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

However, we can not deny the fact that an election represents the will of greatest majority in a democracy. Consequently, I declare "government of democratic election, by democratic election and for democratic election" to be my political principle.

Moreover, I think only the election in its real meaning, that is, democratic election, is election. Originally, an election in which the four principles of universal and equal suffrage, direct and secret ballot are fully guaranteed, was a democratic election.

It must also guarantee freedom of election campaigns.

In my opinion, we now have less chances of such elections.

It is long time since we had an election worthy of the name and people pay less and less attention to election. I can not say with real feeling and interest that this year is an election year.

The reason why I have no real interest in it is that I can not expect a meaningful democratic election. If an election is a democratic one, all the people can be judges and their right of voting must be fully guaranteed. Thus, the following conditions must be met to a certain extent:

First, candidates are important. Naturally, our intention to an election is lessed, if candidates and their policies do not attract our attention.

Next, election campaigns must be free and election controls fair. A democratic election, as a matter of fact, is of important meaning not in itself but in election campaigns. Especially it is a height of folly for one to be interested in an election which is so rigged that vote papers for the same candidate are piled up neatly in a poll box just as if they were banknotes fresh from a bank.

Third, candidates should compete with each other under the same conditions. It is a matter of impossibility to expect people to vote according to their conscience, when they can sell their votes and when political pressure is brought to bear on them freely.

Fourth, the right of preferential voting must be guaranteed. One who is concerned about an election which forces a vote of confidence while ruling out an opposite policy and dissidents from the beginning, is a man who pursues only his interests.

Fifth, political activity must be developed vigorously. Election is a supreme policy. Though real political power can not be demonstrated only by electing while political absence in ordinarily.

New Asia News:

Harsher Side of S. Korean Economy

Follows the full text from the Nov. 4 1977 issue of the weekly New Asia News entitled "Harsher Side of 'Remarkably Developing' South Korean Economy."

☆ ☆

There has been a lot of news coverage recently, reporting the rapid progress and high growth of south Korea's economy not only in the major newspapers but also in the September issue of Fortune and June 6 issue of Newsweek, etc. "The Special Report on South Korea," published by the Bank of America (BOA) last August carried news of the remarkably developing south Korean economy: overall growth in the next 5 years was estimated at an average annual rate of 9 per cent. Foreign currency reserves are expected to increase to $5.9 billion by 1981 from the $2.9 billion as of the end of 1976. The reasons for the high statistics of growth, according to the BOA report are (1) the first rate and diligent labor force and (2) the excellent management abilities of the economic bureaucrats. But it is necessary to add to BOA's list the additional elements of a military dictatorship and the leverage gained by penetration of the "threat of the north" theory. In October, Fortune magazine speculated that south Korea is second only to Hong Kong as the Far Eastern country most suitable for investment.

There is no lack of statistics that prove south Korean "growth." The GNP growth rate fell from 16 per cent in 1973 to 8.7 and 8.3 per cent after the oil shock in 1974 and 1975 respectively, but recovered to 15.2 per cent again in 1976. Exports reached $7.8 billion in 1976, a 54.6 per cent increase over the previous year and a 300-fold increase over the last 16 years. As a result, the $2.2 billion trade deficit of 1974 was cut in half to 1.58 billion in 1976. Exports in the Jan-Sep 1977 period reached $7,362 million, with an all time high of $942 million in September: a 28.3 per cent export increase over the totals for the same period of the previous year.

As a result the amount of foreign currency reserves amounted to $3.9 b illion by the end of September $1 billion over last year's figures.

An added factor was the leveling off of prices. Prices rose 0 per cent between 1973 and 1974, but only 11.2 per cent in 1976. Stock market figures show tremendous business growth: in 1970, 48 registered companies reported the volume of dealings as 262 thousand shares transacted a day, involving 18 million won. From January to March of 1977 alone, 276 companies reported transactions of 4,407,000 shares a day involving 4,648 million won. And the the statistics of optimum go on and on.

It is however, necessary to revise some of the above-mentioned figures for a more realistic picture. For instance out of the $4.7 billion in total exports for 1975, $1.2 billion or 25 per cent of the exports were made by 911 foreign companies in south Korea. Another 39 per cent of the '75 exports came from companies that had foreign loans. It also must be taken into consideration that the figures for foreign currency holdings for south Korea include foreign currency held at general financial agencies (commercial banks and trading companies). Excluding that amount, net foreign currency holdings as of the end of June amount to about $2 billion. On the other hand, balance of foreign debts reached $6,145 million as of the end of 1976. In reference to the trade balance, the Department of Financial Affairs announcement that south Korea was $900 million in the black in 1976 is directly contradicted by the Economic Planning Board, that claims it was $400 million in the red.

Suspicions are further aroused by the Bank of ROK's figures which show $1,058 million in the red. Thus the reliability of the official figures is questionable, Added to this is the fact that the speed of "high growth" of south Korea's economy seems to be slowing down. The GNP growth rate showed a drop for the first half of 1977 to 8.6 per cent. This slowdown is particularly evident in the manufacturing industry where the amazingly high growth rate for the first half of 1976, 40.2 per cent has dropped one/third to 10.1 per cent. In the agricultural and fishery industries growth rates have dropped from 12.7 per cent to 7.5 per cent since last year.

As the south Korean economy develops rapidly, reports and discussions that south Koreans has begun to gradually disengage itself from Japan have increased. In fact, this phenomenon seems true most notably in respect to loans. But the mythical nature of the independence is revealed when other aspects of the Japanese-south Korean relationship are examined. Between January and May, 1977 the Korean government received US670.2 million in public loans and US321.2 million in commercial loans, a total of US991, million, breaking down as follows: US395.3 million or 39.9 per cent from EC, US321.5 million or 32.4 per cent from the U.S. US162 million or 16.3 per cent from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IRBD) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) and US126 million or 10.4 per cent from other sources. Loans from Japan amounted to only US10 million, or 1 per cent of the total amount. The amount of public loans in 1978 is expected to reach US2,749 million, out of which US297 million will come from IBRD, US165 million from ADB, US835.6 million from the U.S. and US14.29 million from West Germany. The amount of loans from Japan is estimated at US60 million. South Korea will, however, be received an additional US1,473 million loans from many countries including Japan. The loan in still pending, thus the actual amount from Japan will increase to more than is presently estimated.

The view that south Korea has become a threat to the Japanese economy is getting stronger in the textile, plywood, cement, construction and electric industries in Japan. It is often quoted that seventy per cent of black and white TV sets marketed in Japan are Korean-made. But rather than indicating competitian, this illustrates the increased colonisation of south Korea by Japan and Japan's domination of the economy. Figures on Japan-south Korean trade show Korean deficits (expanding continuously) from US642 million in the period from 1962 to US2,772 million during the period from 1967 to 1971, and up to US4,180 million from 1972 to 1976. South Korea's total accumulated deficits with Japan from 1962 to the end of 1977 amount to US8.6 billion, accounting for more than 50 per cent of south Korea's total trade deficit. During the same periods, Japan paid a total US3.2 billion, including loans, investments and payments according to the south Korean government's right to a claim on Japan's prior commitment to south Korean economic development blueprints. This means that the balance, of US5.4 billion was surplus profit for Japan. In 1976 alone, south Korea's trade dificit with Japan amounted to U. $ 1,297 million, exceeding US1,058 million, the total amount of south Korea's trade deficit for the same year. From the Japanese perspective, this US1,297 million accounts for around half of the US2,417 total trade figure in the black. Taking into consideration the fact that 40.9 per cent of south Korea's exports in 1974 were handled by Japanese trading companies, it is the Japanese companies that made a substantial profit from the rapid Korean export growth. In addition Japan accounts for 20 per cent of south Korea's foreign debts. Out of the 690 items of foreign technology introduced to south Korea between 1962 and 1967, 460 items were from Japan. These facts say a lot about the validity of the belief that "south Korea is becoming independent from Japan."

The development of the south Korean economy is based on oppressing the Korean people. Budget allowances for military expenditure have steadily increased from 32.7 per cent in 1976 to 34.7 per cent (US 2.6 billion) of the total overnmental budget in 1977 and to 35 per cent (U $2.6 billion) for the 1978 budget draft. Consequently, the government's heavy taxation policy, which uses an indirect tax to collect 70 per cent of total tax revenues, has been further reinforced with the institution of a defense tax in 1976, and a 10 per cent "added value tax" tackel on to the basic tax rate as of July of this year. Consumer prices have also risen steadily with an annual consumer price rise of 15.2 per cent for the past few years and an annual wholesale price rise recorded at 18.2 per cent. As of the end of March, 1977, wholesale prices had risen at most 850 per cent over the past 12 years, at an annual average of 430 per cent. The price of agricultural and marine products increased 7-fold in that time.

The inflation rage in south Korea is twice that of Japan's. More than 50 per cent of all workers receive less than 30,000 won (US60) monthly; the average monthly wage is 65,000 won (US130).

Kim Ji Ha Designated As Japan PEN's Adopted Member

Kim Ji Ha

The Japan PEN Club has decided to designate the south Korean dissident poet Kim Ji Ha, now in jail, as its "adopted" member, a club spokesman said on May 18.

The decision was in line with a resolution adopted at the International PEN Congress in Sydney last December which called on each member club to name as its member imprisoned foreign writers as a gesture of support, the spokesman said.

The Japanese club will also send amessage to south Korean "president" Pak Jung Hi appealing for the release of Kim Ji Ha.

The dissident poet has been in prison since he was arrested by the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" under the "anti-communist law" in March, 1975.

Journal "Haebang"

Yusin System Increases Unemployment in S. Korea

An article headlined "Problem of Unemployment and Life of the Working Masses in South Korea" was carried in the April issue of "Haebang," the magazine published by the Korean Workers' Federation in Germany, an organisation of south Korean residents in West Germany.

After analysing the grave unemployment in south Korea, the magazine said: The problem is all the more serious, when we take into consideration that the sufferings resulting from unemployment are not confined to the jobless people, but reach all the working people.

It went on:

It is commonly seen everywhere in south Korea that the already low hunger wages of the workers are cut still lower (when the rate of increase of the real wages is compared with that of the prices) due to the artifice of the employers who find pretexts in economic depression and resort to the threats of discharge. In 1975, the nominal wages appeared to have risen 3.4 per cent. But, when the rate of price jump was taken into consideration, the real wages, strangely enough, dropped 17.4 per cent.

Bringing to light various nasty tricks employed by the employers to taper off wages, the magazine said:

The growing unemployment or chronic unemployment gives the employers a free hand to commit what outrage and barbarity they like without compunction.

The magazine points out that the south Korean women workers are forced to work 12 hours a day, and 18 to 24 hours on Sunday when they take turns, without any allowances, they are made to work without an off-day all though the month at most factories, the lunch time is cut to 30 minutes and women with babies are not allowed even to suckle them. After overdriving the workers in this way, the employers fire them like so many lumps of coal when they are found in broken health, the magazine said.

It went on:

In the "Masan Free Export Zone," the enterprises run by the posterity of Japanese imperialism applies even a "system of appraisal of work results." It is a method of exploiting the workers through a wage scale based on their "sincerity," "cooperation with the company," "love for the company," etc. This methods assumes a treacherous nature that not only helps exploit the working masses through the wages but also impairs the national dignity.

Oppressing the workers and forcing obedience upon them, the employers compete with other enterprises and largely increase profits on the home and foreign markets even under the conditions of the present serious depression.

The foreign enterprises (or joint companies) that have taken roots in south Korea remitted home in 1973 205.44 million dollars, or an increase of 45 per cent above the 1972 figure, and 322.5 million dollars in 1974 and 230.4 million dollars in the first half of 1975, a 72 per cent gain over the same period of the previous year (460.8 million dollars on annual basis) as fruits of their investments.

The magazine further said:

The living conditions of the slaving south Korean workers are deplorable enough. But the "government forces upon them only patience and obedience."

Referring to the solution of the unemployment problem in south Korea which is growing more serious, the magazine said:

This problem cannot be solved unless a radical change is effected in the quality of the south Korean underdeveloped economic structure, particularly the feudal and dependent economic constitution, which is the root cause of the chronic unemployment.

This requires measures of political dimensions, not to speak of measures within the economic framework.

In other words, a fundamental solution of the unemployment problem that keeps the working masses in slavery is possible only through the removal of the economic constitution of our society dependent on foreign countries and the treacherous *yusin* (revitalized) ruling system of the Pak regime.

So Jun Sik Removed to Another Prison

The south Korean Pak "regime" moved Japan-resident Korean student So Jun Sik from Chonju Prison, North Cholla Province, to Taejon Prison, South Chungchong Province, on the early morning May 27, the day when he was to be released upon the the expiration of his prison term.

The fascist bandits extended his prison term by two years under the name of "security custody" by applying the notorious "public security law."

Over seven years of prison life constantly accompanied by brutal tortures, So Jun Sik upheld his faith, stuck to his assertion that the "campus spyring case" was a fabrication of the puppets and persistently refused to make "conversation" despite appeasement and threat.

So Jun Sik's mother and younger sister came to south Korea from Japan to meet their dear one who had suffered much for many years behind the bars and went to Chonju Prison early morning May 27 only to find that he had already been taken to Taejon Prison.

The mother and younger sister who were deprived of their dear one again by the fascist gangsters uttered hatred and curses against the enemy in front of the prison gate.

As already reported, So Jun Sik who had been studying at Seoul University together with his elder brother So Sung after crossing to south Korea from Japan was arrested and imprisoned in April 1971 by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique on charges of involvement in the rigged-up case.

In connection with the termination of the prison term of So Jun Sik, "Save the So Brothers Society" consisting of Japanese figures of various strata recently published an appeal to the world people.

The appeal said:

So Sung and his younger brother, So Jun Sik, who were studying at Seoul University as Korean residents in Japan, were arrested on charges of violating the national security and anti-communist laws, etc., and were imprisoned in April 1971. So Sung, the elder brother, was sentenced to "life imprisonment" and So Jun Sik was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

For the So brother, the seven years since their arrest have been years of torture and illtreatment to force them to "convert." The So brothers, however, have been protesting undauntedly, intending to make their own fight a part of the process of unifying their homeland and liberating the Korean people.

We are convinced that no one can infringe on the freedom of thought and principle. And we hold it as the people's right to protest against oppressive governmental power and to attempt to reform society.

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